

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0002] with the following:

[0002] During the process of producing electricity, power generators also create heat that must be dissipated away from the generator. Generators are typically gas-cooled by ventilated cooling systems that circulate cooling gas through ducts in the rotor and stator. By way of example, FIGURE 1 schematically shows a partial cross-section of a generator having a reverse flow ventilation scheme. In the schematic illustration of FIGURE 1, the rotor is generally shown at 10. The generator stator core 12 is constructed by stacking many layers of magnetic laminations. Ventilating ducts are defined between the stacked layers of magnetic laminations by providing spacers in the core stack. This allows for the passage of cooling gas through the core during operation. These spacers must be positioned in such a way to ensure tightness of the core during assembly and operation, but must not block or restrict the flow of gas through the stator. Outside space blocks 14 are located at the ends of the generator stator core, between the stacked laminations 16 and the stator flange 18, as schematically shown by dashed lines next to the flange 18 in FIGURE 1. As illustrated, the cooling gas flow through the ventilation ducts between the stacked layers of laminations of the stator flows into the rotor-stator gap 20 to define a rotor-stator gap flow 22.

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following:

[0016] Finally, the baffle surface facing the cooling gas flow between the outside space blocks may be smooth or can have surface manifestations, such as grooves or dimples ~~(not shown)~~ as schematically shown at 42, to promote localized flow turbulence to thus improve the heat transfer coefficient for improved cooling.